SOME MUSICAL PRODIGIES.

CESARINO GALEOTTI AND THE HERMANN SISTERS IN PARIS.

IFFOR THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRI PARIS, March 15. Salle Herz, whither I went to hear the manoforte and vielin performances of Cesarino Galeotti and the Hermann girls. When I arrived there, mere than half an hour before the time mentioned in the advertisement, every place was taken, and there was an assemblage of people in the street in the same case that I was. However, being familiar with the coulisses. I went round to the artists' entrance and was soon in the green-room with a number of musical friends. The juvenile Italian who was the star of first magnitude was not a whit shashed at the idea of performing before a crowded and brilliant house. He was playing with a dog in a corner, and was as merry as a cricket. Cesarine Galecti is a little more than nine years old. He has finely developed head, which is covered, as with a skull cap, by his closely cropped, dark brown hair. His face is plain but intelligent and goodbamored. The manners show perfect treedom from eff-consciousness and vanity. Cesarino dresses in black velvet tunic, confined at the waist, with knickerbockers, crimson stockings, glazed shoes laced at the instep, and a plain linen collar. He is beginning to show fatigue, and what wonder ? On an average he has attended three matinees and four soirces daily since Shrove Tuesday. The brain, however, hears no trace of overwork, which is surprising inasmuch as each time he goes out to perform there are professional musicians asked to meet him, who subject his capacity as an improvising composer to every test they can think of. If his fertility was not teeming he could not bear the strain that is put upon him. On Sundays he plays at several churches. He is regularly at Notre Dame in the forenoon and at the Trinite at vespers. The prodigy rises betimes in the merning, and spends three or four hours at the piano. He has the most expherent flow of musical ideas, and is a born ac companist. What he wanted-or rather what he father wanted him-to study was, how to interpret the works of great masters foreign to Italy and to her schools of art. In the province of interpretation he has made notable progress since I first heard him in January. His management of the pedals leaves nothing to be desired.

When I went to the green-room in the Salle Herz Cesarino, with whom I am on friendly terms, started up from his dog (a wretched-looking poodle by the way), and ran to take from a pile of music which had just issued from Vicini's presses three morecaux of his own composition. He presented them to me as if they were a bunch of field-flowers, intrinsically valueless but worth something as a medium for paying a compliment and conveying a kindly sentiment. I told him that I wished him to write his name on the title-page. No pen was at hand; but he got a pencil from Signor Delle Sedie and in a bold, distinct hand and in very good French

has a fresh, fair, good humored face, blue eyes that express tenderness of soul, and lips as red as ripe sherries. Her figure will be in a few years, if her health keeps up, a buxom one. She is new sixteen and the elder is eighteen. Their father is Bayartan. and their mother a Frenchwoman of the old-fashined sort. The girls have magnificent heads of hair; Laure's clony tresses and Mathilde's bright thestnut were arranged in the same manner, tied together at the nape of the neck with bows of broad sky-blue ribbon, and falling down in curling. thick and prodigiously long tails. Laure was found flown with pink rouge and white paint into a sort of complexional harmony with Mathilde. The two were dressed exactly alike in blue satin spencers high at the back, cut down square in front, and white muslin and Valenciennes, very much beribboned, over blue petticoats. Both young ladies proceeded to tune violins which I afterward learned had been given to them by the Grand Duchess Constantine. I remarked great vitality in their hands, and, through their transparent mushin sleeves, power in their arms. A mutual friend in troduced me to the whole family when the concert was at an end. The cordiality of the girls' handshakes and their frank address were to me very marked face, lively, blue-eyed and gifted with

tarsed up nose expressive of keenness and good

temper. His father, grandfather and great-grand father had been violiusts. To inherited capacity the Hermann family unite persevering industry. They have been at infinite pains to master thoroughly their art. A part of their success is due to

the great affection they bear each other. When children Laure and Mathilde easily got tired it

their tasks were solos; but they were happy as a pair of birds if set to practise duets. They have also been variants on the face of the earth from the time they left the Conservatoire, which happened when Laure was twelve. Alard had been their professor at that great heademy of music. Five gears have been spent in Russia and Sweden and pears and seeds spent in Lassia and seeded and Denmark. In these countries they have been every-where received with the warmest sympathy, and have played at concerts given at the Marbie Palace in honor of the King and Queen of Greece and the Duke and Duchess of Edinturgh.

The concert opened with a polonaise of Chopit transcribed for the piano by Lisat and played by Cesarino Galactti. Duprez had said: "This is a test piece. If with his little hands he gets through it finely, he will make short work of every other technical difficulty." Young Calcotti was equal to this task. There were parts in which he seemed to awake the whole keyboard. There were other parts in which his fingers scemed endowed with the skimming lightness of the swallow's wing. Notes were brought out with beautiful clearness. I think Cesuriao manages the pedals better than even Rubinstein. The left foot rested on a stool, and with the tip of the right the vouthful artist went through the nedal operations. Delle Sedie, who followed up with a romanes or ballad, was in grand

to think any of the plaudits of the delighted audionce were for him. Laure Hermann is a masterly violinist. Mathitde is not inferior to her in victo wite, and perhaps expresses better tender sentiments. But she has neither the bold, free sweep of the elder sister, nor her intensity. A blind auditor might know from their respective performances that one is dark and the other fair, although both are inspired by the same mase and are in beautiful accord with each other. Madame Vicini Terrier sang in a rich, powerful, mellifluous voice an "Ave Maria," arranged by Cesarino. M. Hermann and his daughters gave Dupte's "Trio for two violins and alto." It is a Diece of the descriptive style, if such a word can be properly applied to music. The subject is a rural excursion, and embraces " impressions at daybreak ; departure for the country; a hunt after butterflies; and the return to town, in which we are treated to the shrill whistle of the locomotive." I am insencible to the merits of imitation in descriptive music,

Italian and the Hermann girls to appear together.

When they were done Cesarino jumped off his chair

and began with hands and tongue to appland the

fair violunists. He chapped as hard as he was able

and cried "Bravo! bravissimo!" and did not seem

which never fails to strike me as puerile. The most lively part of the concert was when The most lively part of the concert was when Cesarino was improvising. He sat down to the plano. A friend of his stood up at the platform and said that anyone who desired pencil and musical paper might have them to write out themes," which the boy would be happy to develop. The challenge was taken up. One of those who asked for a sheet of musical paper was Oscar Comettant, the famons musical critic. No less than eighteen themes, some of which were recondite and all unpublished, were sent up. Cesarino read them ever as if they were letters he had just received. He then put them aside and proceeded to arrange them. This he did with the utmost facility and a variety that was astounding. Not a hitch or false alote occurred. Old Gounod, the composer, lent an

attentive and critical ear. The house, when the trial was gone through, was overborne by its enthusiasm. A number of amateurs scaled the platform and crowded round the predigy. He gayly nodded in acknowledgment of the plaudits, and then ran into the green-room to amuse himself with the good-humored and unkempt poodle.

CREAM OF THE NEW BOOKS.

LOWELL ON HIS CRITICS.

Prem "James Russell Lowelt," by F. H. Underwood.
Lowell would not be human it he did not relish a good word better than an ill one; but he never asked for the one or deprecated the other. His fame came as slowly as if it had been extorted from an unwilling public,—as it it had been extorted from an unwilling public,—as it it had been weighed out to him ounce by ounce, from an inexorable balance. When unjustly criticised, if a friend proposed to take the field, he would say, "Don't bother yourself with any sympathy for me under my supposed sufferings from critics. I don't need it in the least. If a man does anything good the world always finds it out, somer or later; and if he doesn't, why the world finds that out too—and enght."

world Ends that out too-and enght."

HOW FRULLIGRATH RECAME A DEMOCRAT.
From "Ferdinand Freingrath," by W. Enchner.
When I came nuto the anteroom and the salon in my plain black dress coat, I found them full of gold laced, be-starred gentlemen, and saw that they squinted across at me, wondering who I could be. I knew one and the other of them; my name was mentioned, but no one speke with me, and I pressed myself into a corner. Then the archduke, walking along the rows, came up and talked some time with me. Hardly had he gone when everyone of the vermin crowded up to me, greeted me, and remerbered me. On that evening and from that hour I was a democrat.

THE ORIGINAL OF PAUL PRY. THE ORIGINAL OF PAUL PRY.

From Secient Bediantine's "Beninssences."

5 1 also renamber Poole, the author of "Paul Pry."
a character suggested to him umbrella and all, by
Mr. Hill. It used to be the pride of this latter gentleman to learn everything about his neighbors.
He could inform his associates which of their
friends had a party, and what they had for dinner.
He used to look down the areas and watch the
confectioner's rean; in fact, he acted the role of a
busybody for the amusement of his friends, but
was too much liked ever to have been a mischievous
one.

was too much liked ever to have been a mischiovous one.

A LOVE LETTER FROM MES. CARLYLE TO HER HUSEAND.

From "Fronde's Life of Carlyle."

TEMPLAND, December 30, 1828.

Goody, Goedy, dear Goody.—You said you would weary, and I do hope in my heart you are wearying. It would be so sweet to make it all up to you in kissee when I return. You will take me and hear all my bits of experiences, and your heart will beat when you find how I have longed to return to you. Parling, dearest, loveliest, "the Lord bless you." I think of you every hour, every moment. I love you and admire you like—like anything. My own Good-Good. But to get away on Sunday was not in my power: my mother aigned, entreated, and finally grat wept. I held out on the ground of having appointed Aliek to meet me at clurch; but that was untenable. John kerr could be sent off at break of day to tell that I could not come. I urged that the houseledd would find themseives destitute of every Christian confort unless I were home before Wednesday. That could be taken care of by sending anything that was wanted from here. Tea, sugar, butcher's meat, everything was at my service. Well, but I wanted, I said, to be your first food onlinew Year's day. I might be gratified in this also. She would hire a post-chaise and take ine aver for that day on condition that I returned at night!

In short, she had a remedy ready for everything In short, she had a remedy ready for everything

hand; but he got a pencil from Signor Pelie Sedie, and in a bold, distinct hand and in very good Fronch throw off a pretty dedication. He hardly knew a word of that language at the beginning of the year. This gracious little netion shows what a mine of pure gold there is in the boy.

While I was in the green-room the Hermann girls and their mother came in. The latter is a planist of no small merit. M. Hermann is celebrated, and his danghters are sure to become famous in their turn. Laure, the cidest, is dark and strong. If a few inches taller she would be what is termed a remarkably fine girl. Mathilde is German-looking. She has a fresh, fair, good humored face, blue eyes that such arms of small merit. In the cidest, is dark and strong. She has a fresh, fair, good humored face, blue eyes that the cidest, and I could be some hope that you would visit them at your lessure. "I am sure them?"

Dearest, I worder if you are getting any victual Dearest, I worder if you are getting any victual. There must be cocks at least and the chickens will sarely have haid their eggs. I have many an anxious thought about you; and I wonder if you sleep at mights or if you are wandering about—in on—smoking and killing mice. Oh, it I was there I could put my arms so close about your neck and hush you into the softest sleep you have had since I went away. Good night, Dream of me.

I am ever your own
GOODY.

Peor Edward Irving's practice and location, su pect of being somewhat too solemn!-T. C.

a Mes. Edward's to A OF TASTE. From Mos. Edwards "A Holl Brown Repentance."

If the very temptation of five came to a woman of Mrs. Dormer's type, her perplexity would be one of taste. Would it be correct to accept that apple from a comparative stranger, or would it not?

THE END OF A PERIOD.

THE END OF A PERIOD.

From Matthew Arnold's Prefere to "Irish Escays and Others."

We are at the end of a period, and always at the end of a period the word goes forth: "Now is the indigment of this world." The "traditional, existing, social arrangements" which satisfied before, That saying of the saints comes to be ful Perilat totum quod non est ex Deo orium lenged. That saying of the saints comes to be fullified: Period totum quod non est ex theo ortum. Each people has its own periods of national life, with their own characters. The period which is now ending for England is that which began when, after the sensions tunnit of the Kenascence, Catholicism being discredited and gone, our serious y nation desired, as had been forefold, "to see one of the days of the son of Man and did not see it"; but men said to them, See here, or See there, and they went after the blind guides and followed the false direction; and the acual civilization of England and of America is the result. A civilization with many virtues; but without lucidity of mind and without largeness of temper. And now we English at any rate, have to acquire them, and to learn the necessary for us " to live, as Engres and the saints alike have always preached this necessity; the so-called practical people and men of the world have always decided it. In the present collapse of their wisdom, we ought to find it bes hard to rate their stock intens and stock phrases, their clapting and their catchwords, at their proper value, and to cast in our lot boddly with the sages and with the saints.

Sine at mostal sepalant mortuos suos, sed tu rade admentia regram Lei.

advantia regular forth morthos was, sea in reac advantia regular feet.

Leight Hunt.

He is a man of theroughly London make, such as you could not find elsewhere, and I think about the best possible to be unde of his sort; an airy, crotchety, most copious clever talker, with an honest underentrent of reason too, but funforth, nately not the deepest, not the most practical—or rather it is the most unpractical ever man dealt in. His hair is grizzled, eyes black-hazel, complexion of the clearest dusky brown; a thin glumer of a smile plays over a face of cast-iron gravity. He nevel laughs—can only litter, which I think indicates his worst deficiency. His house excel all you have ever read of—a poetical Tinkerdom, without parallel even in literature. In his lamily room, where are a sickly large wife and a whole shoal of well-conditioned wide-influen, you will find half a dozen old rickety chairs gathered from half a dozen different hucksters, and all seemingly engaged, and just bansing, in a violent hornpine. On these and around them and over the dusty table and ragged carpet lie all kinds of litter—books, papers, eggs shells, selssors, and last night when I was there the torn heart of a half-quartern load. His own room above stairs, into which alone I strive to enter, he keeps cleaner. It has only two chairs, a bookcase and a writing table; yet the noble Hunt receives you in his Tinkerdom in the spirit of a king, apologizes for nothing, places you in the best seat, takes a window-sull himself if there is no other, and there folding closer his loose-flowing "musin cloud" of a practed nightgown in which he always writes, commences the liveliest dialogue on philosophy and the prospects of man (who is to be beyond measure "bappy" yet); which again he will courteonsly terminate the mement you are bound to go; a most interesting, pitable, lovable man, to be used kindly but with discretion.

THE CROSS-MARK.

THE CROSS-MARK.

From The Manchester Times.

The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature is in the form of a cross, and this practice, having formerly been tollowed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance. Anciently, the use of this mark was not centined to illiterate persons; for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof positive that he was in holy orders. The word elericus, or clerk, was synonymous with penman, and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not teel any urgent necessity for the use of letters.

The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal alike by those who could and by those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its early associations, and/generally the

The ancient use of the cross was, therefore, universal alike by those who could and by those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its early associations, and/generally the mark. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes in the "Pictorial Shakespeare," explains the expression of "God save the mark!" as a form of cjaculation approaching to the character of an oath. The phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakespeare, but for a long time was left by the commentators in its original obscurity.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE CAVE MEN.

THE CAVE MEN.

According to Professor Boyd Dawkins, the numerous discoveries made in France, Belgium and Switzerland have enabled scientists to form a tolerably definite idea as to the cave man's habits and mode of life. He dwelt for the most part in caves, and he accumulated enormous masses of refuse, bones of the animals on which he lived. In these refuse heaps were numerous implements of stone, bone and antler, spearheads, arrow-heads, scrapers, elaborately cut harpoon heads, elaborate needles of bone and antler, and along with these occurred curious harpoon heads, elaborate needles of bone and antler, and along with these occurred curious carvings representing the surroundings of the cave man, and for the most part reproducing the forms of the animals on which he lived. From the numerous implements for scraping skins, it might be inferred that the cave man dressed in skins sown together by moddles. skins, it might be inferred that the cave man dressed in skins, sewn together by needles. They also were gloves, as was known from the representations of gloves, with two, three or four fingers, and running almost up to the elbows, like the 26-button gloves of the present time. Perforated stones and shells and the teeth of bears, lions and wolves were used as necklaces and amulets. They adorned themselves with red raddle, which might be looked upon as the lineal ancestor of rouge.

In their hunting they used spears and arrows. On one bit of antier found in France they saw the hunter carefully creeping up to

arrows. On one bit of antler [found in France they saw the hunter carefully creeping up to the gigantic ox—the great uruz; in others they saw figures of bisons, reindeer, horses and ibexes; and in others the great woelly mammoth was represented so taithfully that were it not for the discovery of the 'creature in the frozen morasses of Siberia it would be said that the drawing was quite wrong. On other slabs of stone might be seen the birds and fishes on which the cave men lived. All those outlines had been made with a splinter of that, and were engraved in a great many cases upon the were engraved in a great many cases upon the bones and teeth of the animals which were represented. The cave men also were sculp-tors, and the handles of some of their daggers made of reindeer antler or ivory represente the form sometimes of a kneeling reindeer and at other times of elephants. . . The cave men were hunters pure and simple, without knowledge of the metals, without domestic animals, and were even ignorant of the potter's art. Nor had they left behind them any evidence that they were in the habit of burying dence that they were in the habit of burying

Could the cave men be identified with any living race? The answer was to be found in their babits, implements and art. On the shores of the great Arctic Sea, on both sides of Behring's Straits, and along the north of the American Continent and Greenland, lived the Esquimaux, a people cut off from all others, and whose origin was a puzzle to the ethnologist. Those people had exactly the same habit of acconsulating refuse, their implements were exactly of the same kind, and their art was id ntical with that of the cave man in Europe They lived also to a large extent on the same animals, and they were careless as to what hap-pened to heir dead. From all those lines of argument it might be inferred that the Esqui-man was in all probability the living representative of the cave man, just as the musk sheep now living in Esquimau-land was un-doubtedly the representative of the musk sheep

NEW WINE-MAKING PROCESS.

Adolph Reihler, of Stuttgart, has invented a process of wine-making, which, says the Vienna Free Press, opens a new eta in wine industry, because it affords a means of thoroughly utilizing the grapes. An increase in the quantity of wine produced is attained, without, as in the case of Petiot's and Dr. Gall's method, affecting its anality. Reihlen, opening as follows. affecting its quality. Reihlen operates as follows: The berries are gently pressed, the must heated to boiling, and the marc mixed with the heatest to boiling, and the mare mixed with the boiling must for three or four minutes, whereby the coloring matters, tartar, aroma and other valuable substances, are extracted, and at the same time the injurious albuminous substances are rendered insoluble. The mare is, however, not quite exhausted by this process, but is cap-able of imparting the rest of its still valuable able of imparting the rest of its still valuable contents to weak wines, so-called fruit wines, and saccharine liquids generally. By this method (which has been in operation since 1880), when purple grapes are worked up for wine, a deep blaish-red must is obtained in a few minutes without fermentation, the quantity of coloring matter extracted by the boiling must being from three to seven times as much as that extracted according to the old method after three months' fermentation. Reiblen further prepares the mare of purple grapes in such a way that even after years this will impart a color to red wines which have become bleached, or revive the taste of deteriorated wines. The process can be applied to both red wines. The process can be applied to both red and white wines, and the bouquet peculiar to the Reisling and Traminer grapes admits of being imparted to the must from other kinds of grapes.

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

new musical instrument invented by Mr. Bailie Hamilton, which resembles in shape and in the means of producing sound the harmonium or means of producing sound the harmonium or cabinet organ. There is, however, one impor-tant difference. Mr. Hamilton employs what is technically known as "free teeds," but instead of acting upon them singly, he divides them into groups of three connected by a bridge, which so modifies their individual sounds as to which so modifies their individual sounds as to emit a single note of great sonorous beauty and power. To each group of reeds belongs a sounding-box or cavity through which the air passes much as the breath in singing passes through the throat, the intention being to produce a quality of tone resembling the human voice. In this attempt Mr. Hamilton has been remarkably successful by means entirely different from those employed in the "vox humana" stops of ordinary organs. The timbre of the new invention varies somewhat between the voice and the softer wind in what between the voice and the softer wind in-struments, such as French horn, clarinet, etc., partaking of the qualities of both the beauty of the sustained notes being, indeed, re-markable. The chief defect of the instrument is its slowness of speech, which makes the execution of rapid passages a matter of extreme difficulty, if not impossibility. This drawback, however, does not appear to be structural, and may no doubt be remedied in subsequent speci-

ANCIENT CHINESE BURIAL.

ANCIENT CHINESE BURIAL.

The Celestiat Empire gives in a recent number an account of Chinese burial in former times. A man of means purchased his coilin when he reached the age of forty. He then had it painted three times every year with a species of varnish, mixed with pulverized porcelam—a composition which resembled a silicate paint or enamel. The process by which this varnish was made has now been lost to the Chinese. Each coating of this paint was of some thickness, and when dried had a metallic firmness resembling enamel. Frequent coats of this, if the owner lived long, caused the coffin to assume the appearance of a sarcophacoffin to assume the appearance of a sarcopha gus, with a feet or more in thickness of hard, stone-like shell. After death the v and, stone-like shell. After death the veins and the cavities of the stomach were filled with quicksilver for the purpose of preserving the body. A piece of jade was then placed in each nostril and ear, and in one hand, while a piece nosiril and ear, and in one hand, while a piece of har silver was placed in the other hand. The body thus prepared was put on a layer of mercury within the coffin; the latter was scaled, and the whole then committed to its last resting-place. When some of these sarcoplagi were opened after the labse of centuries, the bodies were found in a wonderful state of preservation; but they crambled to dust on expected to the sir.

A HINT FOR SUMMER.

The tattie in India, says Chambers's Journal, is a large curved or sloping screen, which accurately fits into each door or window facing the west, and is made of the roots of the khuskhus west, and is made of the roots of the knusshus grass (Andropogon muricatus), which singu-larly combines strength and porosity with the most delicious and refreshing fragrance. These screens are about an inch in thickness, and, during the hot and dry west wind, are saturated from outside with water, which im-mediately compenses evaporating under the saturated from outside with water, which immediately commences evaporating under the iterceness of the blast; and as evaporation always implies cold, the wind which, in the veranda, would raise the thermometer to 120° Fahrenheit, passes into the house at 75° or 80°, laden with a delicious fragrance. While tatties are in working order all other cooling appliances are unnecessary. In the neighborhood of Gwalior and Jhansi there is another form of tattie. A small creening, thous hood of Gwalior and Jhansi there is another form of tattie. A small creeping, thorny variety of the ber (Zizyphus jujuba) is largely found in the jungles; this is collected and dried, and at the proper time the whole west veranda is inclosed with thorny walls nine to ten inches thick, and these being saturated

from the outside, all doors are thrown open, and a delightful temperature is secured. Tatties are of no use during the easterly wind, which ushers in and accompanies the rains: laden with moisture, it is a damp wind, and therefore retards evaporation.

THE GULF STREAM AND SARDINES.

At the French Academy of Sciences the other day M. Blavier, mining engineer, called attention to the disappearance of the sardine from the coast of Brittany, where it used to bring in the fishermen 15,000,000f, a year. He attributed this to a change in the direction of the Gulf Stream, which also accounted for the mild winter and early spring. M. Blancaard remarked that in England a committee of engineers and hydrographers were studying the apparent change in the Gulf Stream, and that information might be obtained from them. Fish usually change their regular grounds, however, owing to the absence or abundance of food. owing to the absence or abundance of food.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

Paris Letter to The London Echo,

I have had the good fortune to meet MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, who as a rule lead the quietest and
simplest of lives, and are rarely seen in what it is
the fashion to call "society." Alexandre Chatrian
was beth in 1826 at Soldatenthal, a village in the
Menrthe. He is a man of small stature, with silcered, carled locks, beard a exental, broad, bumpy
ferebead, and jet-black eyes. He comes from a
family who for the last two centuries have followed
the trade of glass manufacturers. His father posthe trade of glass manufacturers. His father po-sessed three books which when a child, he w-made to read attentively—a translation of the "Hiad" by Madame Dacier, a history of Kome, at the Bitle. Every day before sitting down dinner Alexandre was bound to learn by hea-

dinence on his future careor. Having inished his studies he went to fielgium, to serve as secretary to his uncle, and to get initiated into the art of class-making. But he soon grew tired of that occupation, and, running away, joined a company of strolling players. His stage penchast, however, was speedily cut short by his uncle, who, as he was yet a minor, had him a rested. Chatrian, in disgrace with his family, wrote to M. Perrot, who had now become head-master of Phalsboarg College, and who offer: I him the professorship of history. The other was accepted, and for three or four years he remained in that post.

Emile Erekmann was presented to Chatrian by M. Perrot. Both were students at the same college. Emile is a little older than Alexandre. He was born in 1822 at Phalsboarr, where his father kept a bookseller's shop. He was intended for the bor, and went to Paris to stady law, returning home during the holidays. It was during one of these vacation trips that the two old schoolfellows set to work together. They began by writing dramas, one of which, "J.Alsace en 1814," was played at the Strasbourg Theatre, but it was suppressed by the Prefect after the first night for political reasons. They then wrote a sensational romance, cuttied "Le Brigands des Vosges," which was published in a local print with great success. The two inseparables then set out for Paris, poor in pocket but rich in hop.

Two years clapsed before they could get a manuscript.

partment. The name of the first work they got into print was "L'Hinstre Doctour Matheus." They forwarded it in the first instance to the grave Recue des Deux Mondes. Puring eighteen months they tried to obtain a decisive answer from M. Buloz, the Editor, but in vain; and, in despair, they withdrew the manuscript, and sent it to M. Laurent Pichat, who agreed to insert it in his Revue de Paris. But our heroes were doomed to further disappointment. Hardly had a few chapters appeared when the Orsini attempt on the Emperor's life took place, and the Revue was suppressed. However, the end of their trial was drawing near; they found a willing publisher at last; the work was a success, and ever since they have been able to command their own publishers for the scrieg of popular navels which have issued from their joint pen, and been translated into almost all languages.

MM. Erekmann-Chairian are now well off. Erekmann resides at Toul, in Lorraine, and comes rately to Paris. He is of middl height, rather corpulent, bus a blonde monstache and larbehe, fresh complexion, blue eyes, and shining bald head. He is a bachelor. When he pays a visit to the capital he alights at the house of Chatrian, at Rainey, a charming suburb, where he has bus apartment always ready for him. Chatrian is married, and has three sons. He goes to his office every morning at 10 of lock, returns home at 4 for dinner, and returns to rest panetmally at 10. How the literary twins work together is a sceret which they have managed to keep to themselves. All that is known for certain is that their characters are studiously taken from life, and that it is Charrian was superintends the theatrical portion of their combined productions.

MARKEL.

Dainty maiden, dark, yet fair Gay Queen Mab, with regal air, If, perchance, I've been too free, Sending my devoir to thee, Let my passion be my plea. May I say, yet not be bold, I prefer black hair to gold. I prefer black eyes to blue. Why I Porsooth I thought you knew! Both of these belong to you.

THE DUCHESS'S CINDERELLA.

A Paris journalist has discovered a real "Cin erella" in the person of the wife of an English ullionaire, whose name he withholds, from delicacy or other causes. About fitteen years and the painter Hebert was executing his line portrait of the Duchess of Noailles. He was working at the same time upon an exquisite gene picture, in whose progress the Duchess took a great interest. It represented a young Italian girl or extraordinary loveliness. One day the Duchess said to the artist; "It is impossible that such a face should be a mere painter's ideal. The original must sometimes come to your studio. I should like to see her." The lady was so charmed with the girl that she said to the painter: "If the rich give so much money to hang up a copy upon their walls, what an ornament the original would be for any salon." The thought which she had thus struck out seemed to have fascinated her, and when the picture of the beautiful Italian girl had found its way into Baron Rothschild's collection at Ferrieres, the Duchess took the girl herself, adopted her, and gave her the very best education. Her parents were respectable, but poor, and glady yielded up their daughter to the splendid future which the anniable Duchess encaged to provide for her.

future which the annable Duchess engaged to provide for her.

Hebert's picture perished in the flames during the fire at the Chateau of Ferrieres in 1872, but the original had developed into a woman of wonderful beauty. Her guardian kept a jealous eye upon her numerous admirers, determining that if her Cinderella did not become a princess she should marry into a family of high social distinction. Meanwhile an Englishman of very great wealth, who was visiting the House of Noailles, not only fell deeply in love with the beautiful want, but gained her heart. Although he was not a noble, he was a mill ionaire; the Duchess consented at last to favor his suit, and the English suitor carried off the Italian Cinderella as his wife.

"I want to tell you fair and square," said the customer from the interior, "that the very next time you send me another barrel of molasses which is short a whole pint. I'm going to transfer my custom to a from which gives doad weight and full measure. Have you got any coffee which is just up in sacks that will make a bed-quilt good enough for children?"—[Detroit Free Press.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

VATICAN MANUSCRIPT OF THE NEW TESTA-MENT,—The issue of the Revised New Testa-ment has directed fresh attention to the history

which ushers in and accompanies the rainsladen with moisture, it is a damp wind, and
therefore retards evaporation.

GLAZED PHOTOGRAPIIS.

The heustiful gloss on photographs called
examellength gloss on gloss proposed
a second collision, two which is after adole a
sistence of collision, two which is after adole a
sistence of collision, two which is after adole a
sistence of collision, two which is after adole a
small quantity of sugar candy. When the
puper has become well imprepanted with the
examellength gloss on the proposed of the collision of the collisio consult it, but now we have the magnificent reproduction of Cardinal Mai.' The history of the futile attempts to collate the Vatican MS., if written, would prove, as Serivener truly says, 'a very unprofitable history.' Birch's imperfect collation of the MS. was made about 1780. 'Certain it is, says Serivener, 'that since Birch's day no one not in the confidence of the Papal Court has had fair access to this document. In 1843 Professor Tischendorf, after months of waiting, was allowed to see document. In 1843 Professor Tischendor, after months of waiting, was allowed to see the MS. for six hours. In 1844 Muralt was permitted to look at it for nine hours. In 1845 Tregelles, armed with strong letters from Cardinal Wiseman, went to Rome for the special purpose of examining it. They would not allow him to look at it without first searchnot allow him to look at it without first searching his pockets to deprive him of pen, it's and paper; if he looked too long at a passage, the book was snatched from his hand. In 1866 Tischendorf boldly asked Pope Pius IX, for permission to edit it as he had the Codex Siniticus. This was denied, but he was allowed to conselt it on points presenting special differences. He attempted to copy some pages, when, after eight days, the Ms. was abruptly taken from him; but Vercellone, of the Papai Court, procured permission for him to examine it for six more days, the Italian being present all the time watching his examiine it for six more days, the Italian being present all the time watching his examination. From this examination Tischendorf was enabled to put forth his quarto edition of the MS, in 1867. In regard to 'Cardinal Mais magnificent reproduction,' it appeared some years after Mai's death (in 1854), and of its merit Scrivener, one of the foremost textual critics, says: 'The plan of the work exhibits all the faults such a performance well can have; nor is the execution at all less objectionable.' Tischendorf's criticism of it is scarcely less severe. Professor E. C. Mitchell tionable.' Tischendorf's criticism of it is scarcely less severe. Professor E. C. Mitchell (and presumably Professor Abbot, as he care-fully revised this part of Professor Mitchell's work) pronounces it unsatisfactory. Another and later reproduction, by Vercellone and Cozza, was began in 1868; but Vercellone died in 1869, leaving the completion to other hands. Five volumes have been issued; the sixth, the most important in many respects, and which is to contain the notes on the alterntions made by various scribes, is soon to appear. This edition was also severely criticised pear. This edition was also strong by Tischendorf. Serivener credits its general accuracy in contrast with that of Cardinal accuracy in contrast with that of Cardinal local print with great success. The two inseparations ables then set out for Paris, poor in pocket but rich in hops.

Two years clapsed before they could get a manuscript accepted. In the meantime Erckmann lived on the remittances of his parents while Chatrian took a clerkship in the French casern Railway Company, where he is now director of the share department. The name of the first work they got into print was "L'Illustre Doceur Matheus." They are doubtful or disputed reading, to informer wisdom.

We end with this, as expressing, much better than we could phrase them, our views on the general subject. It was written by an honored brother who was then, and still remains, a Trustee of the Arican took a clerkship in the French casern Railway Company, where he is now director of the share department. The name of the first work they got into print was "L'Illustre Doceur Matheus." They are formed brother who we could phrase them, our views on the general subject. It was written by an honored brother who was then, and still remains, a Trustee of the Arican to the "original text, with no distinguishing marks, impairing the accuracy of the work. These facts lead to the inference that critical scholars still need to examine the MS, itself on print was "L'Illustre Doceur Matheus." They points of doubtful or disputed reading, to insure the first instance to the grave Recue points of doubtful or disputed reading, to in sure accuracy. Writing for Protestant readers and of Protestant scholars, in view of these facts, it would seem that Mr. Rice understated rather than overstated the inaccessibility of the Vatican MS, to critical scholars."

PRESIDENT ROBINSON ON FREDERICK W. ROB-entron.—This is President Robinson's estimate of Frederick W. Robertson, as given in one of his recent lectures before the Theological Depart-ment of Yale College: "Bred among the evan-gelical portion of the Anglican Church, he en-tered its ministry with the most devout of in-tentions, and began as the most orthodox of preachers. He was an earnest and faithful preacher. A devout and different faithful PRESIDENT ROBINSON ON FREDERICK W. ROBpreachers. He was an earnest and faithful preacher, a devoit and diligent pastor, at Winchester, at Cheltenham and at Oxford; and with very small results. Nothing could be sadder than the agony of doubt into which he found himself plunged when the foundations gave way from beneath him, and he saw the beliefs in which he had been educated, and which he had been preaching vanish like this which he had been preaching, vanish like thin mist in the air. He found that he had been inhoriously preaching what he only knew by hearsay. When afterward, with a few broken truths which he had clutched with all the energy of a drowning man, he went before an audience at Brighton, he discoursed on these with a freshness, and force, and unction, that compelled the attention of all classes and conditions of men. And whence this new power? Certainly not because he now preached truth, and had previously preached fiction; but simply because his preaching was now level to his experience. Every word that came from his lips was like molten lava from the month of a volcaro. His whole inner being was fused to a white heat. And through every successive year of the ministry that remained to him before death called him, there was a steady and manifest regree- toward the sentiments from laboriously preaching what he only knew b hearsty. When aferward, with a few broke before death chied him, there was a steady and manifest regres- toward the sentiments from which he had seemed so wholly to revolt. Be assured that it is not orthodoxy that will make you tame and spiritless; but feeding on the husks of truth instead of its kernels will do it. If you will have Robertson's power, let the truth you preach set your hearts abnaze as it did his; and possibly the people will be glad to bask in your light and warmth as they did in

THE CHAUTAUQUA MEETING.—The fourth annual gathering of the Chautanqua Foreign Missionary Institute will be held in the grove beside Lake Chautanqua from July 29 to beside Lake Chautanqua from July 25 to August 3. Days of special interest this year will be: Opening Day, Chautanqua Teachers' Retreat and Chautanqua School of Languages on July 8: Memorial Day, Chautanqua Literary and Scientific Circle on July 9; Closing exer-cises Chautauqua Teachers' Retreat on July 28; Mid-Season Celebration on Saturday, July 29; fourth anniversary of the Chautauqua For-eign Missionary Institute on Monday, July 31; eign Missionary Institute on Monday, July 31; ninth annual Assembly opening on Angust 1; closing exercises of the Chautauqua Foreign Missionary Institute on Thursday, August 3; Memorial Day, anniversary of the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle on August 5; National Day on August 5; Denominational Congresses on August 5; Denominational Congresses on August 9; Alumni Day on August 10; Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle Day, first commencement, on August 12; Chautauqua School Theology Day on August 15; College Society Day on August 17; the farewell on August 21. The Executive Committee is composed as follows: Congregational, W. A. Duncan, chairman, Syracuse, N. Y.; Baptist, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Burlingham, N. Y.; Baptist, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Burlingham, New-York; Presbyterian, the Rev. M. B. DeWitt, McMinnville, Tenn.; Lutheran, the Rev. J. A. Clutz, Baltimore, Md.; Methodist Episcopal, the Rev. Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, Elgin, Ill.; Methodist Church of Canada, the Rev. J. Phila Belgrave Ont. Presbyterian, the Rev. Jr. Philp, Belgrave, Ont.; Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr.
D. Cunningham, Wheeling, W. Va.; Reformed,
the Rev. J. P. Rubenkam. Philadelphia, Penn.:

President Arthur has done himself honor by his
voto of the anti-Chinese immigration bill.—The

United Brethren in Christ, the Rev. D. Berger, Dayton, Ohio.

The Andover Professorship.—Professor John P. Gulliver, in *The Golden Bule* of April 15, briefly summarizes the statement of the Andover faculty concerning the case of Dr.

To this The Congregationalist replies in its

last number in part as follows:

last number in part as follows:

We have based our objection to Dr. Smyth's confirmation solely upon his position as to eschatology, not because no fault might fairly be found with his general fitness, or his views of the atonement, but mainly because, as to that, his case seems largely paralleled by that of the gentleman whom the Indian Orchard Council of November 8, 1877, declined to install because they specially objected to "his views on future punishment as unsound and unsatisfactory." It will be recalled that Mr. Merriam had thus formulated his faith on that subject:

In regard to the matter of eternal punishment of these

In regard to the matter of eternal punishment of those impenitent at death, I believe the Bible does not teach it; nor do I believe it teaches the contrary. It leaves the question an open one.

Few can have forgotten the excitement which followed this action of the Council, and some will re-member that we then addressed to one hundred representative elergymen all over the land two questions, the second of which was: How far should a belief in the doctrine [of future eler-nal punishment] be incisted on as a prerequisite to the ministry in our Congregational charches?

Out of eighty-eight replies which we received, three would have ordained Mr. Merriam; fourteen in conceivable cases might vote to ordain a man not bolding the doctrine; and seventy-one would finist that, in all cases, a belief in the doctrine be demanded as a prerequisite to entrance upon our punistry. unmistry.

One of the replies which then came to us was the following:

One of the replies which then came to us was the following:

While in receiving members to the church I might, in exceptional cases, hesitate to exclude candidates solely on the ground of doubts in regard to this dectrine, I do not see how a man of disciplined mind, who has carefully studied the subject and yet avove his disclife of the doctrine, can be a suitable person to be the religious teacher of a Congregational church, or to be enrolled among the accredited ministers of our denomination. The footrines of the gospel, as held by Evangelical churches, have a unity-form a compact and self-consistent system—all the parts of which are closely related and interdependent. One doctrine cone, the whole system is medified and weakened. A stone has fallen from the arch. The early Universalists in this country were thorough Calvinists, except in the matter of eternal punishment. Discarding that doctrine they "went to their own piace," where we now find them. Others, beginning where they began, with if equally logical and consistent, end where they ended. A decrinal departure whose issue can be so plainly forefold ought not to receive the indersement of the churches which remain upon the old foundations.

The vicar of Richmond (Surrey), England, objects to the erection of a granite obelisk in the local cemetery. As the inscription contained nothing more than the name of the deceased and the dates of his birth and death, it was impossible that the vicar could have objected thereto; it was the obelisk form of the monument which he denounced as "horrid Scotch" and "heathen Presbyterian." He subsequently offered to make a concession; he was willing to allow a monument provided the obelisk was cut down three feet and a cross placed upon the top. Certainly this would be a curious specimen of monumental art. The man over whose remains it was proposed to have placed the monument being a Scotchman, his friends and relatives doubtless appreciated the Christian courtesy of the reverend gentleman's expressions. The vicar of Richmond (Surrey), England, man's expressions.

man's expressions.

The West Indies as a mission field, according to The Gospel in All Lands, is for the most part passing out of this relation. It is occupied chiefly by British societies aside from the Meravians, to whom it is their oldest mission field. Here are a million of people, of whom the Moravians claim over 36,000 converts. The Wesleyans exceed this number by five or six thousand, and the whole number of communicants is about 85,000, with about 250,000 regular attendants at worship.

The year 1884 will be the 500th anniversary of Wyelif's death. As already mentioned in these columns, a Wyelif's ociety is being formed in England, which has for its object the publication for the first time of the complete works of that great reference. It is proved to works of that great reformer. It is proposed to secure at least 250 members at a guinea a year, and it is hoped that in ten years all of Wyclif's genu-ine writings will have been given to the world.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, will spend the next year abroad. His parish has just granted him leave of absence, and it is understood made the pro-position to him in order to give him a thorough rest, he consenting on condition that his pay should be discontinued and that a suitable sub-stitute should be secured for the year.

During their two months' stay in Edinburgh, Moody and Sankey conducted 130 meetings

CURRENT BELIGIOUS OPINION.

The assassination of the notorious bandit, Jesse James, with the knowledge of the Governor of Missouri, on the premise of a part of the reward and pardon, reveals a state of society which reminds us of the stories of a thousand years ago which the traditions of those times preserve. Thousands will sleep easier now that they know that the gentlemanly robber and assassin is dead. Men of violence die by violence; absolutely true triendship must rest on virtue. Yet the mother and wife of the outlaw wept over him and called him "the dear good son and husband," and called down the vengeance of heaven upon the slayer. Human nature remains now, as ever, the most meomprehensible of all things. The way of the transgressor is hard; his success is temporary, sometimes may save hard; his success is temporary, sometimes may save him for a time, but only for a time. If the dime nevels would tell the whole truth, there would be no charm in the life of the outlaw.—{The New-York Christian Advocate.

The President's veto of the Chinese bill has been sustained by the Senate, and the bill fails to become law. This is more than we dared to hope for, and the credit of the achievement belongs solely to the President. His message to the Senate, carrying the veto, is the most clean-cut piece of executive action that has transpired in many a long day.—
[The Churchman.

Let us be thankful that the President vetoed the infamous Clinese bill, even if he did not take his stand so much on statesmanlike and moral grounds as on legal technicalities.—[The Moravian.